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1998

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL AND
NON AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN CAVITE**

THESIS

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April 1998

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NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN CAVITE**

**Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of the
Cavite State University
Indang, Cavite**

**In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Business Management
(Major in Economics)**



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*Socio-economics study of agricultural and
non-agricultural workers in Cavite*
330 G35 1998
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ABSTRACT

GICARO, SUSAN PERLADO "Socio-Economic Study of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Workers in Cavite". B. S. Thesis, Bachelor of Science in Business Management Major in Economics, Cavite State University, April 1998. Adviser: Prof. Gilchor P. Cubillo.

The study was conducted to analyze the socio-economic characteristics of agricultural and non-agricultural workers in Cavite. Specifically, this study aimed to describe the socio-demographic characteristics of agricultural and non-agricultural workers; determine the level of labor income ; compare the level of income of agricultural and non-agricultural workers; describe the level of living; and ascertain the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and level of income of the respondents.

The study was conducted in different towns of Cavite, namely: Tanza, Dasmariñas, Indang, Alfonso, Amadeo and Cavite City. One hundred twenty workers comprised the sample.

The mean age of the respondents in the agricultural sector was 31 years while the respondents in non-agricultural sector had the mean age of 32 years. The average years of service of agricultural workers was five years while six years was the mean years in service of workers in non-agricultural sector.

The mean income of agricultural workers was P6,276 while P7,319 was the mean income of workers in non-agricultural sector. Z-test showed that there was a significant difference between the income of agricultural and non-agricultural workers. In addition, non-agricultural workers had high level of living than workers in the agricultural sector.

Among the socio-demographic characteristics of agricultural workers, age, educational attainment, length of service, employment status and nature of work were found

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to be significantly related to the level of income of the respondents. The civil status and the above mentioned socio-demographic characteristics were also found to be significantly related to the level of income of the respondents in the non-agricultural sector.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN CAVITE ^{1/}

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^{1/} A thesis manuscript presented to the faculty of the Department of Economics, Management and Development Studies, College of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Management (major in Economics) with Contribution No. 97-98-198-152 . Prepared under the supervision of Prof. Gilchor P. Cubillo.

INTRODUCTION

Salaries and wages had continued to characterize the agricultural and non-agricultural worker's income structure. While recognizing that income differentials perform a vital economic function, it also provides important social and political by-products. A worker tends to view his own economic welfare not in terms of his wage level alone, but also in terms of the comparison of his income with those around him. Thus, those differentials made necessary and justified by basic economic forces may nevertheless produce explosive responses from the work force itself (Guevarra, 1983).

It is apparent in the Philippines that generally, the agricultural worker's income levels are lower than those paid by the non-agricultural employers. Agricultural workers' incomes are often seen as equitable and inadequate. Piece-meal salary increases in the agricultural workers have not fully solved these basic problems and even resulted in widespread inequalities (Guevarra, 1983).